The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,111—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Maurus, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Falso Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 8th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills o. Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany for warding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th *of each Month.* on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA ..G. Sturii	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate price) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 150
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	335	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucos, 1,627 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 16th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

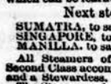
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CLAN GORDON will sail for Genoa and Marseilles on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN STUART will sail for London on 6th August.

The s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 13th August.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews.	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan..	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3000	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman.	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3542	Geo. Lee	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887 600	A. Parish	12th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

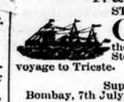
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. STEAM TO TRIESTE.



COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril..	2,300	300	24th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd ..	2,700	400	5th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril..	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd ..	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

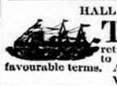
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100	Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw do.	1 12
INDIGUS Cheroot shape, with straw do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50	1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0 6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar, as. 12 &	1 4
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0 12
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1 8
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	0 12 / 1 8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial.

GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY, PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA, AND PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash, Re. 1-0. Credit, Re. 1-2.,

OF THE APPOINTED AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on the COCOANUT HOLIDAY'S, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th August.

For the Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Bengal, F. M. SLATER, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 15th monthly instalment of the Velsar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Aug. 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation adjourned from the 29th ultimo, will be held here at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, 5th instant; the Quarterly meeting adjourned from the 18th June last, will be held at 3-30 p.m., the same day; and the Special General meeting adjourned from the 20th June ditto, will be held here at 4 p.m., on the same day.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Broad Arrow.	Mail.
Fun.	News of the World.
Graphic.	Overland Mail.
Home News.	Pall Mall Budget.
Illustrated London News.	Public Opinion.
Illustrated Sporting News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Judy.	Saturday Review.
Lancet.	Spectator.
Land and Water.	Truth.
Life.	Weekly Irish Times.
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the completion of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES at the New Terminal Station, Boree Bunder.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of contract may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer in charge on and after Thursday the 18th instant where also forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders to be enforced "Tender for the completion of the Administrative offices Boree Bunder Terminus, Bombay," addressed to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, which will be received at his office until 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on SATURDAY, the 1st October next.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August 1881.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNMENTS FOR THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

The puplic are hereby informed that parcels and consignments of goods for the places mentioned in alphabetical order below, should be consigned to the stations of this railway noted opposite each. The letters (R. T.) added indicate a bullock train agency.

Out-post or civil station.	Railway station.
Abbottabad (Hazara)	Hassan Abdal
Cummelbelpore	Campbellpore Road
Khawra (Salt Range)	Miani
Kohat	Khushalgarh
Hazara (District)	Hassan Abdal
Murree	Rawalpindi (R. T.)
Naushahra	Haji Shah (R. T.)
Peshawar	Haji Shah (R. T.)
Shahpura	Miani
Sialkot	Wazirabad (R. T.)
Talagaon	Jhelum

Murree, *via* Rawalpindi, is the nearest point of departure for Srinagar.

P. D. BARCLAY, Traffic Superintendent.

Rawalpindi, dated 20th July 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Established 1867.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required for telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary General, Simla, up to noon of 1st September 1881, and then and there opened for the supply of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED BLANKETS as per Schedule below.

2. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Country Manufactured Blankets."

3. Samples of the blankets to be supplied can be inspected in any Commissariat office. Form of tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from Commissariat Offices.

4. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by a Government Promissary Note, endorsed to the Commissary General, or by a treasury receipt for Rs. 2,000, which will be forfeited if tenderer withdraws from his tender.

5. Security of the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent upon the aggregate value of the blankets to be supplied at the rate of the accepted tender but not exceeding Rs. 20,000, as a maximum security deposit.

6. Tenders are invited from Jails also. No earnest money or security deposit will be required from Jail authorities.

7. Tenders may be submitted for all or any of the descriptions of blankets required.

8. The blankets to be supplied must be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat samples, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of Commissariat officer and of Committee.

9. Tenderers may fix stations where there is an Executive Commissariat Office as most convenient to them for delivery.

10. Deliveries will be taken as required, and advice of approximate numbers and descriptions will be given from time to time as practicable.

11. The contract will be for a period of four years from 1st October 1882.

12. Government will accept any tender in whole or in part, or reject any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

13. Any other particulars required will be furnished by this office on application.

Names of articles.	Sizes.	Weight lbs. (a).	Estimated requirements, more or less, during four years from 1st October 1882.
		lbs. ozs.	
Blankets, brown for issue to European troops in barracks	Length 7 6 by 5	4—12	76,000
Blankets (known as country) for hospitals of native corps	7 by 4 when doubled	8—0	2,500
Blankets country, thick, black, for horses (ordinary)	7 by 7	8—0	15,000
Blankets country, thick, brown for horses (extra)	7 by 5½	4—0	10,000
Blankets country, black, for yaboos, ponies and ordnance and baggage Mules	6 by 6 / 5½ by 5½ / 5 by 5	6—0 / 5—0 / 4½—0	4,000 / 700 / 100

(a). Exact weight will not be insisted on, but must approximate the weights stated. The total weight of any supply must, however, be equal to the stipulated weights multiplied by the number delivered; for instance, if 100 horse blankets required to weigh 8lb. each are delivered, 30 may be 7 lbs. 14 ozs. (236 lbs. 4 ozs), 30-7 lbs. 12 ozs. (232 lbs. 8 ozs.), and 40 must be 8 lbs. 4½ ozs. (331 lbs. 4 ozs.) total 800 lbs.

Note No. 1.—It is at present not expected that blankets white, for issue to European troops in hospitals, will be required during the four years commencing from October 1882, as the present Commissariat stock will meet all demands, but should they be required tenders will be invited.

The size is 7 by 5 and weight 5 lbs.

Note No. 2.—Blankets for Native troops and followers are not included as these will only be required if their issue is specially sanctioned but successful tenderer will have the preference of supply if able to meet demands as quickly as required. The size is 7 by 4½ and weight 4 lbs.

W. C. R. MYLNE, Colonel,
Commissary General.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S TRUNKS, BAGS, & DRESSING CASES.

	Rupees.
TRUNKS, OVERLAND—	
Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned canvas, from 27 to 36 inches in length	22 to 27
Ditto, superior quality, from 33 to 36 inches do.	50 to 60
Solid Leather, Brass, Brass rivetted, Brass corner pieces, best finish throughout	60 to 90
TRUNKS, IRON—	
Scarborough, Grained Oak, very strong, from 24 to 30 inches in length	14 to 25
Southport, Brass "patent-safety" fastenings binding the lid closely down the whole length of the Trunk, making same very secure, 21 to 30 inches in length	18 to 30
CABIN BAGS—	
Stout Japanned Canvas, opening at the top, has enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a tray for Linen, very handy	34 to 40
PORTMANTEAUX—	
Solid Leather, best quality and workmanship, 22 to 27 inches long	36 to 50
Ditto with expanding top and straps, 24 inches long	44 to 48
Basil Leather, very good and strong, 22 to 27 inches long	22 to 30
Tan Canvas, leather bound, 22 to 27 inches long	19 to 25
BAGS—	
Hand Travelling Tan Canvas opening wide, well finished, with good serviceable locks	14 to 25
Hand Travelling Morocco or Russia leather, well finished with outside pocket	14 to 36
BAGS, GLADSTONE—	
Collapsing, when not full, Tan Canvas	22 to 34
Ditto in plain Hide or Black Leather	30 to 50
BAGS, LADIES'—	
Hand Travelling, in Morocco or Russia Leather, well finished with silk or calf linings, opening wide	10 to 30
Hand Travelling, with outside pocket	20 to 40
Ditto with Nickel mounts, very handsome	20 to 40
BAGS, COURIER OR MONEY—	
Tan Canvas, with the latest improvements in locks and straps, outside pockets	7 to 12
Morocco ditto ditto ditto	7 to 15
AIR TIGHT CASES—	
Best stout Japanned Tin, Brass bolts, good locks, for Uniforms, &c.	18 to 34
HAT CASES—	
Leather, Japanned or Tanned Canvas	11 to 15
HAT COMPENDIUMS—	
Leather, &c., with space for collars, &c.	27 to 30
DRESSING BAGS—	
"Acme Bag," fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, so constructed that fittings may be removed at pleasure, and when inserted may be so closed up that the Bag is useful as an ordinary travelling bag, with plated Nickel or Silver capped bottles, &c., Tan canvas cover	145 to 280
"Ne Plus ultra" Bag, fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, with toilet arrangements in a convenient outside pocket, readily accessible	75 to 115

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL CONTINUE

TILL END OF AUGUST.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS ON WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF REMNANTS AT NOMINAL PRICES.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

TERMS—NETT CASH.

N.B.—All orders must be accompanied with a remittance payable in Bombay, with an addition of four annas for packing.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY-STABLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

DIVIDED INTO 2,000 SHARES OF RS. 50 EACH.

AS the DIRECTORS of this Company are anxious to commence working without further delay, gentlemen who have signified their intention of applying for shares and have not already done so, are requested to send in their applications at once to the Manager of the National Bank of India, from whom forms of application and copies of the prospectus of the company can be obtained.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST 1881.

LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

OF

MONS. & MADAM F. BERGER DEPLACE.

FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MADAME ROSE BERGER DEPLACE

Kindly assisted by Amateurs

A special and selected Programme will be issued to-morrow

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited. NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant at 1 p. m. for the purpose of passing the following Resolution:—

That the capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 1,000, new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each, and that the Board of Directors shall have full power to allot and dispose of the said shares in such manner and at such prices, as they shall think fit.

That any profit to be obtained by way of premium on the sale of the said new shares be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM and Co.
Secretaries and Treasures,

Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of best Hickory English carriage Wheels, patent axles, springs and iron Work &c., at Messrs. Fraser and Miller's Carnac Iron Works on account of the consignors. On FRIDAY the 5th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above Iron Works the whole of the above a varied assortment of English carriage works, also a lone crushing machine, scrap iron and unserviceable stores.

Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGING LESSONS WANTED by a lady at her house. Reply sending particulars to "X. Y. Z.," care of this office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

WANTED, in Bombay, a EUROPEAN NURSE-MAID to look after three children. Ayah also kept. Apply to "M." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

INDIA-rubber Solution for water-proofing, repairing diving dresses, fixing bycicle tyres, and repairing india-rubber articles, Rs. 3per tin. John Roberts & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXCHANGE.—A Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps wishes to Exchange into the Bombay Staff Corps. Apply to A. B., care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. A. RUBBER STAMP Co.'s STAMPING and MARKING INK can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

WANTED.

REQUIRED as SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Bank of Madras, a gent

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

ALTHOUGH the advices from home during the week have on the whole been of a cheerful character, business operations have been seriously handicapped by the delay in telegraphic communication; messages despatched from London one day having frequently failed to reach in business hours of the next. All things considered, however, there has been a very fair business doing in Cotton for export, and more would have been done had stocks here been of more assured quality. In Wheat and Seeds a fair weight of produce is also going forward, and freights are kept up at, for the monsoon, the comparatively high level of 40s. for Liverpool ready shipment, although the forward quotation is only 35s. per ton. In imports there is no improvement whatever to notice, the upward tendency in Manchester, while inducing no response in ready goods here, standing in the way of firm offers going through. Another fortnight, however, ought to see more life.

The result of the tenders for the new loan of 3 crores of rupees became known here on the morning of last mail-day. Tenders at Rs. 104¼ received 53 per cent., above that in full, and the average rate of allotment was as nearly as possible Rs. 105 3-16. Since the result, the market has been weaker, considerable want of confidence having been moreover engendered by reports from Calcutta that a number of cheques sent in for the one per cent. margin had proved worthless. In the first instance rumour placed the amount of dishonoured cheques at a crore, but this must be an exaggeration, although nothing definite is yet known, nor has it become public how Government have arranged for the balance they have necessarily had left on their hands. Shares were very active in the early part of the week, but have since been quieter, with, in the case of Spinning and Weaving Companies, considerable decline from the highest point touched.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	19,90,419
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	1,87,725
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	7,30,093
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	4,63,093
Loans	Inc.	,,	5,85,728
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,38,911
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,12,779
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	2,47,218

Notwithstanding the slight increase in the Cash Balance, the figures show very distinctly that the improvement is entirely due to additions to the Government account whilst the outside demand is augmented. There is thus nothing in the position to warrant an early reduction in rates of discount. On the contrary it seems not unlikely that we shall maintain something like our present level throughout the slack season; as it is evident that speculation in shares and Government Paper will in a great measure fill up the void left by the reduction in exports. On Government Paper the rate for loans remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the belief that no important proportion of the new loan had been taken up in London, the market for Sterling last mail-day underwent quite a collapse, rates closing to a decline of 3-32d. per rupee. On the following day the weakness was still apparent with a further drop of 1-32d. to 1-16d., so that for this steamer we practically opened on the basis of 1s. 7 19-32d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 7 25-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On Thursday the news that Government had affixed a minimum of 1s. 7¾d. on Council drafts, and that none had been allotted in consequence, induced a slightly firmer feeling with a recovery of 1-32d. to 1-16d., but this was lost on Friday, and since then we have had no return of strength, the market to-day closing quiet at:—Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 7 9-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 9-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 11-14d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 13-16d.; Documents, 1s. 7 27-32d.; Francs, Fcs. 2·09 per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks are both buyers and sellers at a slight advance on current rates, and to all appearance we have settled down to a level from which the fluctuations are not likely to be very wide for some time to come. The policy which Government are adopting with regard to Council drafts is necessarily a disturbing element, but the majority of people do not seem to anticipate any material from current rates.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remains at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight 7-16 per cent. discount. On China the rate for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills continues nominally at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank drafts on London is 3s. 8⅝d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The result of the allotments of the new loan was unquestionably disappointing to speculators who had a strong belief in the London market absorbing the whole amount at a high figure, and last mail-day quite a collapse in values ensued. Opening at Rs. 105½ for Fours a decline to Rs. 105¼ took place, and next day the quotation receded to Rs. 104¾. Since then the rate has fluctuated between that figure and Rs. 105, closing comparatively steady at Rs. 104¾, and large extent of business having been done from day to day. Fours-and-a-half have not been subject to the same influences, and have remained comparatively steady, declining from Rs. 113½ to Rs. 112¾, recovering afterwards to Rs. 112¾, at which they close to-day.

Regarding the future opinions are greatly divided. The bulk of the paper is unquestionably in the hands of speculators, which, although in one way a source of weakness, may from another point of view be looked upon as likely to keep up values. So long as the home market continues firm and rates of discount here do not advance, they will probably succeed in maintaining a comparatively high level until they succeed in reducing their holdings; but a turn in the position at home might be followed by a considerable fall which would react here with more than original force.

SHARES.—In the early part of the week the market was firm and all in favour of holders, but latterly a weaker tendency has set in, and our quotations for the week show a general decline. In *Banks* there is no change, Bank of Bombays being quoted at Rs. 740xd., Agras at Rs. 132, Nationals at Rs. 112. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 1,045, Port Cannings Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 245. *Press* shares as a rule are very firm, Colaba being Rs. 52½, Fort Press and Prince of Wales Rs. 25, Dhollera Press Rs. 20, and Sind Press Rs. 10 per share higher, Mofussils have declined Rs. 2½ and Indian Press Rs. 5. In *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares the fluctuations have been considerable, but with scarcely an exception closing rates show a heavy fall. Alliance show a decline of Rs. 125, Sholapore Rs. 50, Dhurrumsey Rs. 35, Coorla, Central India, Manockjee Petit, Great Eastern, and Western India Rs. 25, Oriental Rs. 22½, Hydrabad Rs. 20, and other Companies Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. The alleged reason of the drop is the advance in Cotton, but here this has been comparatively trifling, and the real cause is no doubt the ordinary reaction after a too rapid rise. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 10 lower, Bombay-Burmah Trading Rs. 75 higher. Gold Mining Companies are quite nominal in values with no buyers.

PIECE GOODS.—So far as the spot market is concerned, we have had an extremely quiet week, the actual clearances not being over 1,200 packages. With the advance which has taken place in Manchester, however, goods as a general rule cannot be laid down within 3 to 4 per cent. of present currencies, and, notwithstanding comparatively large supplies, dealers have not been pressing sales, and prices are practically unaltered all round. In the shape of future business there has not been much done. Anticipating a good demand in the course of a few weeks on the strength of the generally favourable reports from up-country, there is a fair enquiry, but not at prices which have admitted of any large lines having been put through. Unless, however, prospects take a turn for the worse increased activity cannot be far off, although it remains to be seen whether the difference between first cost and values here is to be made up by a decline at home or an advance on this side.

In *Local* goods the business this week is only estimated at about 900 packages at previous prices, say As. 8 to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—In English Yarns there has been very little doing throughout, and the actual clearances reported are very limited. The general tone of the market, however, although quiet, is comparatively steady, stocks not being excessive. Of *Local Yarns* the sales are estimated at about 1,800 packages at As. 7 to As. 7⅞ per lb. according to quality for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper* is the turn in buyers' favour as regards price, but a fairly good enquiry prevails, and a moderate business has been done. Stocks are light. *Yellow Metal* is quiet but steady at former values. In *Iron* there is no improvement to notice. Stocks are still a long way in excess of the demand and sellers more eager than buyers.

COALS have not changed in position. On the spot heavy supplies depress the market, but for distant delivery there are still buyers but no sellers at As. 8 to As. 12 over ready prices.

COTTON.—Although the delay attendant on telegraphing has somewhat circumscribed operations, the firmer tone of the home markets has enabled exporters to do a considerable business for the time of year, the transactions reported making up a total of about 7,500 bales. Considerably more, no doubt, would have been done, but for the fact that stocks are now getting weeded of the bulk of the better qualities, leaving nothing but low classes or doubtful admixtures pressed since the setting in of the rains.

The *Receipts* are now falling off rapidly, the following being the figures to date:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	5,174	6,825	5,844
Since 1st Sept.	1,200,212	1,150,255	830,523
Since 1st Jan.	1,055,231	1,032,261	758,002

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 24,116 bales, making a total of 832,818 bales since 1st January, against 828,057 for the same period last year.

New Crop.—The accounts on the whole are very satisfactory. As a general rule, as much rain has fallen as is wanted at the moment, and a spell of fine weather would be most advantageous. There is nothiag yet, however, to point to anything but a full yield.

The following are to day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Omra, Ready (Nominal)	....Rs. 180=4 21/32d.	
F. G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 172=4 15/32d.	
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 162=4d.	
Good Dhollera do.	..... ,, 191=4 15/16d.	
F. G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 181=4 11/16d.	
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 171=4 7/16d.	
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	..... ,, 190=4 29/32d.	
F. G. F. Westerns, do.	..... ,, 169=4 13/32d.	
G. F. do. do.	..... ,, 165=4 5/16d.	

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Arrivals being light, and a fair enquiry prevailing for export, prices have advanced during the week to Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is nominally unaltered at Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

WHEAT continues in active request, and the value of best Soft White has advanced to Rs. 3 1 per candy. Arrivals are on a fair scale for the time of ear, and supplies up-country are still heavy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 30th July as compared with the statement of the 23rd July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 23. Rs.	July 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	28,32,396	48,22,815
Do. do. at Branches	15,90,405	14,02,680
Other Deposits	2,61,36,337	2,54,06,244
Post Bills	16,598	13,504
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,94,717	5,06,429
	4,32,95,453	4,43,81,672
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	68,71,343	73,35,036
Bills Credits, the Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,53,748	9,73,541
Loans, on Security of do	1,34,53,517	1,40,38,743
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,776	3,248
Bills Discounted	1,01,53,722	99,14,818
Stamps	3,093	3,045
Dead Stock Rs. 5,48,945		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000		
	3,23,945	3,23,945
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,89,551	6,02,330
Cash and Currency Notes	1,00,33,748	1,11,80,866
	4,32,95,453	4,43,81,672

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-4-3
Carolus	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 107-2
Gold Leaf	,, 19-10-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-10-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-10
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-9-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Malta, 1,610 tons, Captain J. Maulton, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE barque st. Helens, 449 tons, Captain E. wood, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 1,317 tons, Captain E. Dowker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mrs. Hintz and four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Africa (s)	Dowker	Calcutta, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
1	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Cosmo (s)	Bromage	Liverpool.
	Choice	Yuill	Falmouth.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Malta, Moultan, to Akayab.
Barque St. Helens, Wood, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Branksom Hall (s)—218 pigsiead Bhimjee Poonja.
FROM LONDON.
Riga (s)—135 packages wines and spirit, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Martin Scott—25 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ancona (s)—1 barrel claret, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Brindisi (s)—25 cases brandy, Lalshunker Nanabhoy.
Austriana—20 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Manilla (s)—29 cases brandy, D. Macfadyan and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1..

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall (s)—93 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 25 bales wool, Runchordass Mooranjee; 102 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 50 bales cotton, Tricomdass Lowjee; 465 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur; 50 bales cotton, Vulubhram Hemchund; 200 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Scorchund; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass; 33 bales wool, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 108 cotton, Bhugwandass Runsordass.
FOR LONDON.
Clan Steuart (s)—1,498¼ cwts gingellyseed, Sigg Sulzier and Co; 520¼ cwts linseed 18 cwts gingerseed and 16 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co; 109¼ cwts clove stems, M. C. Ebrahim; 324 cwts myrabolams, Khetsee Mooljee; 53 cwts horns, Hajee Sajun Lalljee; 55 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasson; 27¼ cwts fishmaws, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 5 bales hides, Remtoola Hajee Goolam Mabamed; 9 bales hides, Datardina Mowjee 5 bales hides, Joosubbhoy Ally; 12 bales hides, Natha Essa; 11 bales hides, Rustomjee Manuckjee; 46 bales hides and skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 41 bales hides, and skins, P. M. Syed Swarzoodin and Co. 12 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee; 15 bales hides and 2 cwts Fishmwas, Mahamed Allana; 25 bales, hides Esmail Peerdina; 100 cwts, horn, Sullaman Hassum; 800 cwts. wheat, Remington and Co.
Deccan (s)— cwts ivory, Abdoolremon Ahmed.
FOR VENICE.
Thibet (s)—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 313 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Ossion (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.
Thibet (s)—200 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Thibet (s)—201 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
FOR GENOA.
Thibet (s)—150 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
FOR SUEZ.
Deccan (s)—3 bales carpets Mahamed Hady Cuzrany.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinsura (s)—200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co. and 50 bales cotton Jokhiram Goruckmull 91 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
513-76—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Syed Abdool Rahim.
82-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Cowasjee Maneckjee Wacha.
209-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Ardesir Pallonjee.
231-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Jaitha Cullianjee.
Long Causes.
389-79—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungodass vs Nandlal Biharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.
37-81—In person—Sha Hurgowandass Dewjee vs Muncherjee Cooverjee Ithapooria and others—Shapurjee and T.
138-80—Shapurjee and T.—Sittaram Radhakisson and another vs Damoder Jatha—Jefferson B. and D.
38-81—Shapurjee and T.—Meghjee alias Veljee Narayen vs Veerjee Guba and others—Payne and G.
175-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.
530-76—Shapurjee and T.—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Chamber matters in Court.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Company, Limited, in liquidation: Hearn C. and L.—Permanundass Jewandass vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
230-81—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Krushnabai and another—C. L. and O., H., C. & B.
For application by the plaintiff to retire from the suit.
348-78—Payne and G—Hajee Mahomed Nubbee and others vs Abdool Hoosen and another—Craigie L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
253-81—Hearn C. and L.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia.
268-81—Hore C. and B.—Goolabroy Hurnarayen vs Noorungroy Hurbhagut and others.
270-81—Jeffersoon B. and D.—Samirmul Jowarimul vs Sooltanchand Nathoomal and another.
271-81—Pestonjee K—Bai Bhiccaijee vs Eduljee Pestonjee Kama.
281-81—Smith and F. Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nissa.
304-81—Smith and F. The Agra Bank vs Abdool Rehmon Isac—Balkrishna and B.
Long Causes.
199-81—Venayckrao—H. B. Pinto vs R. De St. Quentin—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
573-79—M. H. Khan—Rahimbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Suliman Joosub.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crushna Laud vs Jairamdass Govindass.
194-81—Chalk and W.—Poonsey Assoo and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co.—Settled.
196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopal and others—Smith and F.
206-81—Payne and G.—Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala—M. H. Khan.
207-81—M. H. Khan—Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala—Payne and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.
Plomer, Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.
Heathcole, Col., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Malegaum.
Farrington, Lieut. Col., on leave to England.
AUGUST 1st.
Cherry, Lieut. Col., 2nd Scotch Rifle 90th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Penton, Captain, 18th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, August 1, 1881.

1.—There will be Drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next the 3rd Inst. at 9. P. M. the Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercises will be practiced. Arms and accoutrements can be obtained at Head Quarters.—

2.—The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B. Company. Viz:—No. 1336 Vol. W. E. Parsons. 1337 W. Hodgert. 1338 G. Ross.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 23.

Lieut. C. J. Dennys, Ben. S. C. whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab government, is appointed to officiate as Assist. Cantonment Magist., Sialkot, vice Baron John Bentinck.

Mr. D. McCracken, Offig District Supdt. of Police, Umballa, is appointed to act temporarily as District Supdt. of Police, in the special branch of the Inspector-Genl's. office, vice Mr. C. Brown, or uutill further orders.

Mr. J. P. Rawlins, Assist. District Supdt. of Police, Simla, is appointed to officiate as District Supdt. of Police, Umballa, vice Mr. D. McCracken, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 30.)
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. S. Porter, Magte and Collr, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th Augt.

Sergt-Major C. F. Stowell to be Capt. of C. Company, Mussooree Vol. R. C.

Mr. W. T. Martin Joint Magte, 2nd grade, to officiate as Magte and Collr of Bulandshahr during absence on leave of Mr. F. S. Growse, or until further orders.

Mr. H. P. Mulock, Joint Mag. 2nd grade, to officiate as Magte. and Collr of Shahjahanpur during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. Porter, or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Daniell, Comnsr, Benares Divn, to officiate as Member of the Board of Revenue of the N. W. P. during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Carmichael, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Sladen, Magte and Collr, Saharanpur, to officiate as Com, Benares division, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. A. Daniell, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Williams, Joint Magte, 1st grade, to officiate as Magte and Col. Saharanpur, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Sladen, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Caine to be 2nd Lieut in the Mounted Detachment of the Ghazipur Vol. R. C.

Mr. J. A. Broun, Asst. Magte and Collr, Benares, to be in charge of the Cant. Magcy, Benares, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 14th June, as a temporary arrangement.

With effect from the 5th June, the date on which he received charge of the Muttra district—Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Asst. Magte to and Collr, to officiate as Magte and Collr, 1st grade.

With effect from the 8th June, the date on which he received charge of the Agra district—Mr. R. S. Aikman, Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, 1st grade.

With effect from the 1st June, Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, Dist. and Sessions Judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist. and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 5th June, the date on which he made over charge of the Muttra district—Mr. R. S. Aikman, Offig. Magte. and Collr., to officiate as Joint Magte, 1st grade.

With effect from the 8th June, the date on which Mr. R. S. Aikman received charge of the Agra district—Mr. J. H. Harrison, Offig. Joint Magiste., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magte., 1st grade.

With effect from the 27th June, the date on which Mr. J. L. Denniston proceeded on privilege leave—Mr. J. Nugent, Offig. Joint Magte., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magte., 1st grade.

With effect from the 3rd June, consequent on the death of Col. Phaire—Capt. F. Barrow, Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 1st grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, Asst. Comsr., 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 16th June, the date on which he made over charge of the office of Cant. Magte, Lucknow—Major E. E. Grigg, Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 1st grade; and Capt. F. Barrow, Offig. Asst. Comsr., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 21st June, the date on which he returned from privilege leave—Mr. G. R. Irwin, Asst. Comsr., 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst. Comsr., 3rd grade.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surgn. Nil Kanto Chatarji, Sudder Dispensary, Moradabad, three months' privilege leave from 10th Aug.

Surgn. P. A. Weir, M. B., Offg. Principal Asst., Benares Opium Agency, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to the Civil Medical charge of Ghazipur, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn. P. J. Freyer, M. D., on deputation, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. C. A. Hamilton, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade—Mr. B. Staniforth, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade; Mr. G. J. Low, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade; Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, 1st grade, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, (new) 5th grade—Mr. H. L. Hutton, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade, to be Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, 1st grade; and Mr. J. D. Young, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to be Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd grade.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

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SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, in all forms for Inhalation—Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacco—Pastilles and Powder for burning. Sold everywhere.

LAST WEEK OF SALE.
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!! HALF PRICE!!!
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY
HAVE decided to remain open a few days longer, and will dispose of their Celebrated Novelties and Useful Inventions at Half Price, regardless of Cost. Their Extraordinary
CELLULOID CEMENT,
Which has already commanded such an enormous sale, will be cleared at
"2 Bottles for 1 Rupee."
The premises will POSITIVELY be closed in a few days.
NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.
C
M'GREGOR—July 30th, at the G. I. P. R. Infirmary
C
Byculla, of Typhoid fever, William M'Gregor, Lifting Foreman Parell Works, aged 42 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH
MANSON—July 22nd, at Chittagong, the wife of A. Manson, Civil Service, of a son.
ZORAB—July 25th, at Balasore, the wife of J. M. Zorab, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881.

ORGANIZED about a century ago, the Survey of India in its present constitution shows that it was born of, and has been perfected under, extraordinarily vigorous and exceptionally refined intellects. It is not only a very useful department among the departments of the Government of India, but amongst the scientific congresses of the world it has always asserted a place of pre-eminence, and this proud position has been readily accorded to it by the *savants* and Governments of the European and American peoples. It is therefore with no ordinary interest that we proceed to place before our readers a *resumé* of the transactions of this *bureau* during the season 1879-80. Till recently, we must inform our readers, the Indian Survey consisted of three distinct branches, namely, the Great Trigonometrical, the Topographical, and the Revenue, each being under its own Superintendent, whilst the Surveyor General, barring the last incumbent, has invariably been an officer of the Great Trigonometrical Survey; and the several other officers were not interchangeable from one branch to another. But about three years ago, when General Walker took up the ribbons of direction, the several branches were amalgamated and the officers were made available for any branch of the service; and as each branch has its special operations, we find the modern surveyor to be a very carefully trained and efficient public servant. Though the department has been thus consolidated, yet the operations of the three branches must still continue to be distinct, and we shall accordingly now proceed to take them in the order in which they stand.

The well-known Great Arc Series of the Trigonometrical Survey was conceived by Colonels Lambton and Everest in the south of India, and has under their successors become a *fait accompli*, extending through the length of India from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas; and it is on this magnificent work of science, whose history is one of universal interest, that all the ramifications of the other series of triangulation depend. India has been covered with a thoughtfully devised network and gridiron of triangles; so that the regions within its four quarters, and from and between the far distant summits of Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Thibet, Nepaul, Burma, and remote Siam, have, by the aid of the theodolite and the skill, energy, and unswerving pluck of the surveyors, been spanned and brought into one vast correlativeness of latitudes, longitudes, heights, and distances, all emanating from the Great Arc Series. This gigantic masterpiece of talent and invention, this great work of immense labour and painful privations and sufferings to the men who have been associated with it, has now been brought, so far as relates to Peninsular India, to a glorious completion, and its final effort has mathematically and geodetically connected India with Ceylon. *Hoc opus, hic labor est.* The several lighthouses about the Indian littoral have been permanently given geographical positions, and tidal operations have been conducted with a minute degree of scientific research; so that when this portion of the work is completed we shall have tidal stations from Kurachee right round to Calcutta, and thence onwards *viâ* Akyab, Rangoon, and the Mergui Archipelago to the convict settlement of Port Blair. Thus we see what an amount of incalculable services are being rendered to the marine authorities. In connection with these, levelling operations have been in full swing throughout India, with the view of verifying all the old trigonometrically determined heights; for the former, owing to the system introduced by General Walker, give much more reliable results than do the latter. The determination of longitudes is one of the most difficult of the problems pertaining to geodesy. Electro-telegraphic operations, suspended for a year, will be resumed, on the telegraphic lines connecting Kurrachee with Calcutta, for the determination of differences of longitude.

The Topographical Survey, inaugurated under the late General Robinson, erstwhile Director General of Telegraphs, and the late Colonel Montgomerie, began its duties many years ago, and has gradually been expanding itself, till we find that it claims to have surveyed thousands of square miles all over India and the contiguous countries. Generally the operations have been conducted on the quarter, half, one, two, and four-inch scales; whilst large towns, cities, forts, and cantonments have been pourtrayed on the six, twelve, sixteen, and twenty-four-inch scales. The Topographical parties have invariably been employed in jungly and hilly tracts and in foreign States; and the very large areas they annually turn out are not only shown and determined by excellent drawing, plane-tabling, and triangulation, but are scrutinizingly minute in their details, tested by rigid examination. Last year parties were working in Mysore, the Deccan, Khandesh, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Kutch, Rajputana, Central India, the North West Provinces, and Assam, bringing in a final survey covering an area of twenty-two thousand square miles.

The traditions of the Revenue branch are almost lost in the twilight of survey fable. Primarily, the work rendered by the ancient Revenue surveyors was naturally of a very primitive type of surveying; and the result of their labours, though so much waste paper now-a-days, are perhaps yet preserved in the archives of the Survey Department, and, may be, are shelved away in particular localities to supply many a laugh at tiffin-time to the modern surveyor, when a gusty wind dislodges a fragment of one of these documents from its parent sheet. However, the time was not far off when the touch of the Trigonometrical Survey made itself electrically felt, and forthwith there were to be found men who very soon began to set matters straight, and succeeded in making the Revenue Survey what it is to-day. It now works patiently, quietly, scientifically, and on the whole somewhat expensively—but this cannot be helped—and it always takes the credit of recouping Government by the enhanced revenues its investigations raise. This is perfectly true, for wherever a Revenue party plants its foot there Government assessments run up, and bumper payments into the district treasury are the result. Thus it will be seen that the Revenue Survey is one of our sinews of war, for it means a source which enables the settlement officer to make piles of rupees, annas, and pies flow into our exchequer. On account of the large scales on which they have to survey, and on account of having to accurately determine field and village areas for district officers, the Revenue Survey parties cannot give as large an outturn of work annually as do the Topographical. For the year under review their areas, surveyed on the four, sixteen, and thirty-two-inch scales, amounted to four thousand eight hundred and fifty square miles, together with a further area of three thousand five hundred and fifty-four square miles of preliminary traversing. They also execute spirit-levelling operations in conjunction with the trigonometrically determined points. But of course their proced

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

It is reported from Kandahar that Shamsuddin Khan and other officials left Kandahar on the morning of the 27th. Sirdar Muhammad Hussein Khan then took charge of the city and preserved order, till a few hours later Sirdar Hashim Khan arrived with sixty or seventy sowars and took peaceable possession.

THE NEW LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

With reference to the articles in the Bombay papers on Friday last, to the effect that something had gone wrong with the new loan, the *Englishman* has authority for stating that these rumours, as far as they concern anything that has already taken place, are entirely without foundation. All matters connected with the realization of the loan are proceeding as smoothly as possible.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Convention between the British Government and the Boers was signed at Pretoria on Saturday.

SHOOTING IN IRELAND.

Mr. Swanton, a landlord at Ballydehob, county Cork, has been shot at and mortally wounded.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the India Office is expected shortly to prepare a scheme affecting the Indian Army similarly as the recent Royal Warrant did.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here on the morning of the 30th inst.

MALTA, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Booldana, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 28th inst.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta left here this morning.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Bombay mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 29th inst.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	30,000	"
" " Surats	6,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	780,000	"
" " Surats	57,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	93,000	"

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.	
Fair Dholleras	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ do.	7 1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
" Rupee Paper	93¾
4½ do.	92½
" Consols for account	101⅛
" French Rentes	119⅝
Bar Silver	51⅛
Departure—Minerva.	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUGUST 1, 5-45 P.M.

Mail-steamer Bokhara, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, JULY 31

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·0 Fahrt.

MONDAY, AUGUST, 1.

At 6 a.m.	79·9
" 10 a.m.	82·7
" 2 p.m.	83·2
" 6 p.m.	82·3

MAJOR SCOTT, the Administrator of the Gondal State, Kathiawar, has published an order in that State by which protection is assured to those who make or assist widow re-marriages. This is a good example, which might be followed with advantage in other Native States.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by Government to settle some question with reference to the rates of wages paid to the peons in military offices; and to enable the committee to arrive at a decision on the point, it appears to be necessary that information should be furnished showing the rates of pay received by peons in the employment of different private firms. A circular to that effect has been sent out asking employers, i.e., navildars, naiques, and peons (senior and junior) to furnish returns of the monthly rates of pay allowed, including grain allowance and other allowances.

H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, it is said, will not leave his capital for Aurangabad till after the 3rd of December next, the last day of the Mohurrum.

SIR STEUART C. BAYLEY, K.C.S.I. and C.I.E., the Resident at Hyderabad, will proceed on a tour through the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the end of November next.

THE latest North West Provinces crop and weather report, for the week ended the 27th July, states :—"Good and general rainfall throughout the provinces, but more is still said to be needed in Benares, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, and Moradabad. Young crops everywhere thriving. Prices stationary. Except slight fever in part of Moradabad, health everywhere good. Cattle disease continues in Kumaun."

MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT has given Rs. 55,000 to the Khetwadi Charitable Dispensary. This was the first medical institution established in Bombay, but it has been languishing for a long time past for want of funds. Mr. Nusserwanjee's liberal donation will now put it on a firm basis and greatly develope its utility. The Committee of Management of the institution have resolved to call it after its benefactor henceforward.

ANOTHER native of rank, with a grievance, is about to visit England, in the person of Mir Firoz Hassan Khan, a member of the Carnatic family. This gentleman is related by marriage to the late Ghulam Mahomed Ghouse Khan, the last of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and it is said that he is going with a view to represent to the proper authorities "matters connected with the affairs of the Carnatic."

H. H. THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB has sanctioned the formation of an independent committee to enquire into the cause of the failure of the Lahore reservoir.

IT is understood, says the *Civil and Military Gazette* of July 9, the advanced posts of Peshin and Chaman are being strengthened by troops from Quetta.

AT a General Court Martial assembled at Lucknow on the 11th July Private Joseph Hartley, of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—Having, at Lucknow, on or about the 30th June, used insubordinate language to his superior officer, Sergeant Henry James, of the same regiment, in substance and to the effect following; that is to say,—"You can go to . . . and . . . . . yourself;" and having, at Lucknow, on or about the thirtieth (30th) day of June, 1881, struck in the face with his clenched fist his superior officer, in the execution of his office, Sergeant Henry James, of the same regiment. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and in addition to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The proceedings have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Jaipur robbers, whose raids on villages in the Loharu State, near the Punjab border, were recently referred to, have been again on the war path. A fortnight ago two Thakurs of Sikwa and Bhurt, in Jaipur territory, accompanied by forty men mounted on camels, forcibly removed two camels from ploughs in the immediate vicinity of the town of Loharu, after beating the owners. A third camel which came in their way they also subsequently seized and drove off. Within a few days the same band attacked Loharu, but were repulsed, and followed up by the Loharu people, in whose absence, probably by a preconcerted arrangement, another band attacked the town, but were also repulsed by such of the inhabitants as had taken no part in the pursuit of the first party. In their retreat they fired on a party of villagers, killing one and wounding a second. The Jaipur people are said to be meditating still further revenge for the death of one of their leaders, who was killed in a recent raid.

THE *Pioneer* remarks :—In a document which, the other day, we republished, the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, expresses a firm resolution to obtain certain requisites for the administration of this land, not from home through the Secretary of State, but in India. The Bengal Government has been ordered to call on the Bombay, Cawnpore, and Calcutta Cotton Mills for tenders for red tape; an article which, as every one knows, is essential to good government. Nor could the affairs of the country be duly and righteously administered in the absence of rulers; and these—round, flat, and parallel—are, says His Excellency the Governor in Council, to be manufactured locally. But reading through the list, one soon comes to articles which it might be better to obtain neither through the Secretary of State nor through local firms: in fact, they might be dispensed with altogether. For instance, "envelope stands of fancy wood, with compartments of sizes;" which, the Department of Finance and Commerce sagaciously remarks, can be made in Calcutta and other towns. But who are the officials who cannot govern this God-granted country without envelope stands of fancy wood? Were Collectors in the habit of sending valentines to the Board of Revenue, if Lieutenant-Governors had *ex officio* to write *billets doux*, if administration reports were in balled form, then fancy envelope cases, dainty note paper, and pink sealing wax should certainly be procured at the expense of the State. But His Honour a Lieutenant-Governor never writes a *billet doux*—well, hardly ever; reports get prosy; and the Bengal Government might as well buy hair-pins as fancy cases for envelopes.

PANDIT SYAMAJI KRISHNAVARONA, of Bombay, who has been some time acting as assistant to Professor Monier Williams, has at the Professor's recommendation temporarily suspended his Sanskrit, that he may give his undivided attention to European studies. The *Englishman* says that ever since his arrival in England he has been an undergraduate of Balliol College, Oxford, and, after little more than a year's study of Greek and Latin, has just passed his first University Examination (Responsions) in a manner highly creditable to his industry and ability, and with the special approval of the examiners.

THE Brighton Railway Company will shortly place on their line a train completely composed of Pullman cars. There will be a general saloon, a dining room, smoking saloon, ladies' boudoir, and refreshment bar. The carriages will be handsomely appointed, and will, in fact, introduce into England the comfort of American trains with the speed of the English. It should perhaps be added the building of this train, which is so near completion that it will be placed on the line in September, was commenced nearly a year ago, and has nothing but accidental connection with the topic of the murder of Mr. Gold.

THE project for the erection of an opera house on the Thames Embankment has been definitively abandoned. The Metropolitan Board of Works have agreed to give power to build, instead of an opera house, an hotel or one or more private dwelling-houses, or, subject to the approval of the Board, a building for a public institution. The former lessee retires, his place being taken by three other gentlemen. The agreement has been completed, the arrears of ground rent have been paid, and an extension of two years given for the completion of the building.

A STATUE of Mr. Gladstone, executed by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, will very shortly be sent to the foundry at Thames Ditton, and when cast in bronze will be set up in the East-end of London. It is presented to the citizens of London by Mr. Theodore Bryant, of the firm of Bryant and May, and is over nine feet in height. Mr. Gladstone is represented standing in the act of delivering an address. The costume is the ordinary morning dress of the nineteenth-century gentleman, with the addition of a loose overcoat, thrown open in front. Amongst those who have been to see the statue are the Prince of Wales, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. John Bright, Mr. W. H. Smith, and many other members of Parliament.

THE twelve Parliamentary seats which have been filled during the first six months of the year, taking them in their order, are Wigan, Edinburgh, New Ross, South Northamptonshire, East Cumberland, Coventry, Northampton, St. Ives, Sunderland, West Cheshire, Knaresborough, and Preston. Seven Conservatives, four Liberals, and one Home Ruler have been returned, but of the Conservatives, Mr. F. S. Powell has been unseated. The causes which have contributed to these vacancies are five through death, three through appointments to offices incompatible with the holding of a seat in the House of Commons, two through resignation, one through succession to the peerage, one through the decision upon an election petition, and one—that at Northampton—through the judgment of a court of law. The Liberals, as the results of the half-year's contests, have gained a seat in East Cumberland, and the Conservatives have won seats at Coventry, St. Ives, and Knaresborough.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Gladstone has abandoned several important Bills, the catalogue of Ministerial measures yet to be disposed of is not inconsiderable. For instance, there are before the House of Lords the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, the Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure Bill, the Petroleum (Hawking) Bill, the Lunacy Districts (Scotland), Bill, the Summary Procedure (Scotland) Bill, the Stolen Goods Bill, and the Solway Fisheries Bill, not one of which has passed the House of Commons. In the latter Chamber the Government have the following Bills: Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), Poor Law Officers (Scotland), Superannuation, Naval Discipline Act Amendment, Entailed Estates Conversion (Scotland), Poor Relief and Audit of Accounts (Scotland), Regulation of the Forces, India Office Auditor (Superannuation), Bankruptcy, and Educational Endowments (Scotland), in addition to five measures which have been brought from the House of Lords, viz., Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, Alkali Works Regulation, Fugitive Offenders, and Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment. It will be necessary to bring in a Bill to continue the Ballot Act, and one or two other routine measures.

THE returns of the inspectors of mines lately issued show that there is a very large amount of what may be called child labour still employed in and about the mines registered under the Coal Mines Act. In the mines of England and Wales there are not less than 428 children between the ages of 10 and 12 years employed, the great part being in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. In the British mines 4,868 children between 12 and 13 years of age are employed, 1,194 out of that number in the Glamorgan district; and of youths from 13 to 16 years of age not less than 36,162 are employed in the mines. About the mines but above ground there are employed children between the ages of 10 and 13 years, males 552 and females 10, Yorkshire and Lancashire employing the largest proportion. Of persons between the age of 13 and 16 years there are employed, males, 7,037; and females, 354. South Durham is the largest employer of the male part of the juvenile labour at this age; and West Lancashire and East Scotland the chief centres of the employment of female labour. There is in the contrast with recent years a declension in the numbers of the females employed about mines; but it is not so marked in the case of boy labour.

THE letter which Cetewayo has written to Sir Hercules Robinson on the subject of his continued detention in the Cape Colony, and which is included in the batch of South African correspondence just laid before Parliament, is the first formal and detailed defence of his conduct against the charges of Sir Bartle Frere that he has made since his incarceration. He appears to have dictated the letter to an interpreter on April 5 and 6, and to have spared no pains to answer every serious accusation which his unrelenting antagonist brought against him. It will be remembered that one of the principal articles of Sir Bartle Frere's indictment was the raid which the sons of Sirayo made into Natal. Cetewayo now tells the story from his point of view. He says that the two women who were pursued and captured had committed adultery, and that for this reason they were put to death. He does not attempt to justify Sirayo's sons in what they did. On the contrary, he calls them "villains," and declares that they acted without the knowledge or authority of their father, who was in a different part of Zululand at the time. He gave orders that they should be arrested, but they succeeded in making good their escape. As evidence of the merciful character of his rule he states that when he found that a man was suspected of playing the midnight marauder, he had him removed to another district, in order to see whether the same evil reputation followed him in his new abode; and it would seem, in fact, that two or three chances of turning over a new leaf were afforded the culprit before he was actually killed. Lord Kimberley, in his reply, informing Cetewayo that he will not be allowed to return to Zululand discreetly avoids attempting to rebut the ex-King's statements. The Colonial Secretary, it is true, says that "these statements differ in many respects from the information which her Majesty's Government received from the Queen's officers who were concerned in the occurrences to which Cetewayo refers," but he omits to mention the fact that in the controversies on this subject neither he nor the other members of the Cabinet of which he is a member attached any weight to the information which he now informs Cetewayo is at variance with his own

THE ANDAMANS—OUR INDIAN PENAL SETTLEMENT.

No. IV.

THERE are a few, and only a few, European prisoners at Port Blair, and these are all employed in situations of some trust: for instance, one is the organist of the Protestant Church, another is signalman and harbour master's clerk, a third assists one of the P. W. D. overseers by superintending convict labour, &c. One of these men will be remembered in Bombay as the master of a vessel which was scuttled by himself and the carpenter. His conduct is now exemplary, as indeed is that of all this class of prisoners. In facts only those who have already passed a portion of their sentence in India, and whose conduct has been very good, are selected for the privilege—for such it is considered—of a residence in the Andamans. No doubt the change from an irksome prison life in Indian jails to comparative freedom in these islands is looked upon, especially by men of education and intelligence formerly occupying a good position in life, as a great alleviation of their lot; and the certainty of a remand to India in case of misconduct conduces to their steadiness and good behaviour while in the Andamans. European prisoners are allowed free quarters, partly furnished, and a sum of Rs. 30 a month for maintenance and clothes, and are permitted to hire the services of one convict servant on the usual terms. The monthly allowance of Rs. 30 rises to Rs. 50, but all above the original sum is lodged in the Savings Bank, to accumulate for the prisoner's benefit on his release.

The sanatarium for officers on Mount Harriet consists of a tolerably large house, with mat-enclosed verandahs, permission to occupy which is readily obtained from the authorities. There is also another smaller house, once the quarters of an overseer, but now vacant, which can be used if the other is in occupation. These houses are built on a small plateau near the summit of Mount Harriet at an elevation of about 1,200 feet, and the difference of temperature—about 5°—from the lower settlements, though not very great, is sufficient to afford a grateful change to invalids and holiday-makers in the hot season. The road from the jetty at the foot of the hill winds along the wooded hill sides (now, alas! being rapidly denuded of forest) for upwards of two miles, and presents many charming views of varied scenery, while from the hill top a very pleasant panorama opens out, of the beautiful land-locked bay, surmounted by grassy hills crowned with a forest of many-tinted foliage. The jungle itself differs a good deal from what one sees in India, having a peculiar weird character of its own which is not without its charm. The only thing I can compare it to is one of those unearthly forest scenes in Gustave Doré's illustrations to *Enid*, where tall tree trunks, bare and branchless, stand out in a ghastly manner which I always regarded as a calumny on nature till I saw the *gurjon* trees of these jungles, when I at once became convinced that G. D. had passed his early life here as a convict.

In regard to the agricultural products of Port Blair, it may be said broadly that everything that grows on the south-west coast of India (and especially in Travancore) will flourish here. Coffee has been tried on the slopes of Mount Harriet, and at first with fairly satisfactory results, crops of good quality having been obtained. Indeed, Mount Harriet coffee was on sale in the Commissariat godowns as late as the current year, and was much appreciated; but either owing to the denudation of forest, to over-croping at first, or (and more probably) to the entire ignorance of coffee culture on the part of those responsible, last year's crop was an entire failure, and I believe the plants are dying out. There is no reason why coffee should not grow here, as it is found in almost every garden in and near Trevandrum (in Travancore), yielding fair crops at less than a couple of hundred feet elevation above the sea level, and it yet remains to be seen what might be made of coffee cultivation carried on here under happier auspices.

The present Commissariat officer of Port Blair, an agriculturist and gardener of no mean repute, has been very successful in the introduction of tea gardening into Port Blair. He commenced his experiment last year, planting a few acres with hybrid Assam tea on carefully selected soil, and running up a building for the steaming and preparation of the leaf. Early this year, after the January showers, he was gratified by getting several "flushes" on his young plantation, which were duly picked and converted into a tea which, as the present writer can avouch, was in no way inferior in flavour or strength to the best Indian teas. So far, then, this experiment has been eminently successful; but it remains to be proved whether tea would pay if tried on a large scale and setting the cost of labour, material, &c., against the profits realized by sale of the manufactured article.

Sugarcane grows freely wherever planted in the Settlement, and the ticket-of-leave settlers who cultivate it—or rather who allow it to grow on their land, for there is no proper cultivation—realize a good profit out of their venture. This industry is one of the numerous "fads" that have prevailed in the Settlement at one time or another. It was taken up with great energy; sugar refineries were to be erected, and great things were to have been done; but the excitement has long since subsided, and now cocoanut plantations are all the go! This last venture will, I think, turn up trumps, as the soil and climate are particularly well adapted to the cultivation of this hardy but somewhat capricious tree, and already a very large number of trees have been planted out and nurseries of seedlings formed in different places. Wherever planted in these islands the cocoanut (and its congener the areca nut) grows and flourishes, and already a small but steadily increasing income is realized by the annual contract for the nuts. In South India every cocoanut tree in full bearing is calculated to bring in Rs. 3½ by sale of products, one rupee of which is clear profit; so that it is easy to estimate the annual value of a large plantation. This is in India and on or near the sea coast; but even in Port Blair, and after deduction of freight to India, &c., a large profit may be certainly relied upon. It is somewhat remarkable that, in spite of the proximity of these islands to the Cocos and Nicobars, where cocoanut trees are found in extraordinary abundance, not one tree of the kind was known here until introduced by us; the set of the current in the seas may perhaps account for this curious fact.

Cotton is another of the "fads" tried in these parts, but it did not answer, and now scarcely a plant of the species is to be found. Wood of fairly good quality is obtainable in the forests, and is largely used in the Settlements for building and other purposes, but none sufficiently valuable for export to India is to be met with. The introduction of tapioca into these islands would, I believe, be successful, and if so would add largely to the food supply. It has been of late years largely cultivated in Travancore, where it forms a cheap and valuable article of food for the poorer classes, by whom the root or bulb (a tuber resembling a large yam) is either eaten plain boiled with any kind of relish, or else taken in the form of porridge; in either way it is, if not very palatable, at all events satisfying and nutritious.

Before closing these papers I feel I must say something about that very peculiar people, the Andamanese. Opinions differ as to their derivation, but a generally received notion is that they are a negritic race—perhaps an intermixture of Papuans with the descendants of negroes cast away hundreds of years ago upon these islands, and who through climatic influences and poverty of food have degenerated in type from their progenitors. However this may be, we have now a negroid race, short of stature, but of splendid physique—the result, very likely, of "the survival of the fittest." Their colour is of a peculiar coal-black, their hair woolly, as in negroes; but they lack the blubber lips and prognathous noses of that race. Their features are not unpleasing, and they look—as they are—good natured and high spirited. The women do all the hard work, and are on the whole bigger than the men, who are, however, particularly well made. They all have an independent carriage, which never degenerates into insolence, but implies, rather, a friendly equality with the white man,—all others they look down upon. It is amusing to see the calm way in which they seat themselves when on a friendly visit to any house, preferring a long armchair, in which they gracefully lounge with outstretched legs whilst smoking the ever grateful cheroot. I dare say this does not sound very amusing, but when it is remembered that these very-much-at-their-ease visitors are, with the exception of a breech-clout (which is *de rigueur* while in polite society), as naked as the day they were born, the effect is comical, if a little startling. However, they themselves take it so much as a matter of course that one soon learns to pocket one's modesty if one has a stock of that article in hand. In their native wilds, and even in their semi-civilized home at Viper, these gentle savages go about as above, only rather more so—or in plain English, stark naked. The women, too,—I blush to avow it, in spite of the eccentricities of evening dress nearer home,—adopt Eve's costume in but a modified form, and even this, it is whispered, is discarded while household cares demand extra exertion. But they are a primitive race, and adorn themselves on æsthetic principles: witness their tattooing, performed by means of a splinter of glass, and which adorns all adult males, but not, I think the females. Both sexes paint themselves with a mixture of turtle-oil and red clay, occasionally varied by streaks of white in the most unexpected places, and this ornamentation serves not only to make them "beautiful for ever," but keeps off flies, fleas, and other cheerful beasts. While thus painted, it is as well to remember that "distance lends enchantment to the smell; for, like the celebrated Yankee 40 rod whiskey, they are warranted, if not to kill at that distance, at least to make one very squeamish unless one happens to keep to windward of the playful islander. The females, I noticed, were extremely partial to painting half their faces longitudinally a staring white (a sign of mourning, it is said), and thereby presenting an appearance calculated to drive a European child into fits and an early grave.

The Andamanese live in small communities of a few families, and settle down for the time in any place in the jungles where their fancy takes them, the locality depending of course on the abundance of food to be found near by; but they do not stay long in any particular spot. Their wanderings are also probably strictly limited to those portions of the islands allotted to their particular tribe, and to overstep which would provoke reprisals from the tribes whose grounds had been poached upon. None of the Andamanese attempt to cultivate either grain, fruit, or vegetables; nor have our efforts to imbue them with a spirit of enterprise in this direction been at all successful. They are very fond of rice, as well as of fruit, but they will not grow either for themselves; nor will they trouble themselves to look after their own poultry or pigs, though they keenly enjoy killing the latter when a feast is to take place. They keep dogs, it is true, as these animals are useful in hunting wild pigs; but the wretched creatures have a very bad time of it, being half starved and very badly used, not so much from a love of inflicting pain, but, rather, from sheer heedlessness and disregard for the sufferings of others. The Andamanese are not troubled with much property, the only thing they possess of any value (and that to themselves alone) being their boats, or rather canoes. These curious craft are very simple in construction, and are made by hollowing out any convenient felled tree, the two ends being roughly pointed: about two or three inches of the wood are left, and the canoe is simply a hollow log with rounded bottom. These canoes differ in size, from the small fishing dinger, hardly large enough for one man, to the large family boat, capable of holding some twenty persons and all their belongings. Some of the smaller boats are provided with out-riggers to steady them, but as a rule they are not used, and the boat is propelled by paddles. Uncouth as these canoes look, they are in ordinary weather very seaworthy, as is proved by the Andamanese using them not only for fishing and turtle spearing, but occasionally crossing over in them to islands some twenty miles off without any apprehension.

The tribe on whose lands the settlement is formed are called the Bojingajes, and they are now quite at home with us, friendly relations having been carefully cultivated with them since the early days of the Settlement—which, by-the-bye, they at first resisted with all the force they could muster. Two "Homes" are kept up for them on Viper Island, where they are free to stay as long as they please, receiving at Government expense rations of rice, sugar, ghee, and tobacco, with occasional presents of beads and other finery, iron files, nails, and such like. Gardens, too, are maintained for their benefit, supplying them with plantains, pine-apples, papayas, and other fruit, of which they are very fond; and they are sometimes treated to a feast of pork out of a herd kept entirely for their use. In return for this and other benefits the women collect and bring in honey, beeswax, dammer, oysters, and crabs, which the men take into Ross and other parts for sale for the benefit of the "Homes;" and parties of men go out from time to time to bring in shells and turtles for the same purpose. The Jungalies (as the convicts call them) are free to come and go, and from time to time a party of them, tiring of civilization, such as it is, decamp with slight ceremony, returning some months afterwards, when the craving for tobacco is too strong to be resisted. After all, it cannot be wondered at that these savages love the unfettered life of their own wild jungles, where their simple wants are easily supplied—a lean-to serving them for quarters, and food such as they are accustomed to being found in great abundance. Nothing comes amiss to an Andamanese many; roots, wild fruits, berries, crabs, clams, fish, wild pigs, and turtle are all ravenously devoured, and a glance at the well-nourished bodies of men, women, and children amply convinces one that they do not starve. Oysters they will not touch, but shell fish forms their staple diet; pig and turtle are their great delicacies, particularly the latter, which has something of a fetish character about it, and can only be eaten by adults and, I think, is forbidden to women. Fish are sometimes caught by line and in nets, but the usual way is to shoot them with bow and arrow, in the use of which these savages are very proficient, a small bow being used for the purpose. The present writer has seen a party of Andamanese shoot and secure nearly one hundred fish during one low tide on a coral reef, and that with no very extraordinary exertion. Most of these fish were just scorched on hastily lit fires, and devoured at once half raw, care being taken that the children present (there were no women) had their full share of the spoils. In fact, kindness to their children and to old people is one of the characteristics of this curious people, who, after all, are mere full-grown children, careless, happy, full of whims, at times sulky, sometimes plucky, but very liable to panic, often laughing and full of practical jokes and fun, and now and then roused to fury for quite an inadequate cause. Some few speak a little English, and most of them enough Hindustani—of a sort—to express their wants and make themselves understood. Their own language is very peculiar, the intonation of the women especially being very pleasing; but it is difficult to learn, only one officer, a Mr. Homfray, long in charge of them, speaking it with any degree of fluency. The Lord's Prayer has been—what it may be polite to call—translated into the Bojingaje tongue, but I am assured that no Jungly—and it has been read to many—has ever understood a word of the so-called translation. Each tribe, too, has a dialect of its own, differing entirely from that of the others, and a Bojingaje finds it very difficult to understand the speech of his hereditary enemy, the Jarawa, though the latter lives within a few miles of him. This tribe of Jarawas, by the way, occupies the hills in the interior of our Southern Andamans, rarely, if ever, penetrating to the sea coast; and though within a few miles of our Settlement, it has been found quite impossible to open friendly relations with any of the tribesmen, who appear to be a fiercer and more untractable people than our friends the Bojingajes, with whom, too, they are at enmity. Last year the Jarawas attacked a small settlement of their rivals in the interior, and war was proclaimed at a gathering of the latter at Viper, with great solemnity. There was a great deal of palaver and tall talk, and an expedition set out, headed by the European officer in charge as war chief; but barring the capture of a couple of women and a child of the Jarawas, who were afterwards released, nothing was done. It is strange that this tribe should fight so shy of us; and some have supposed that they have either adopted a number of runaway convicts in their tribe, or that some of the escaped mutineers in the early days of the Settlement intermarried with their women, and have transmitted their fear and distrust of us to the minds of their descendants. The Jarawas build better houses than the Bojingajes, and use a stronger kind of bow. The men are said to be bearded, differing in this from our friends, who are smooth-chinned and moustachioless. The Andamanese have no real chiefs, but in every small community there is usually some one man who, either through physical strength or by force of character, obtains an ascendancy over his fellows and is virtually their leader. Such men have been by us dubbed chiefs, but the others neither owe nor pay them any allegiance beyond what they may choose to do at the moment. They have no laws, of course, but any person who made himself in any way obnoxious to the community would be by common consent quietly put an end to. The marriage ceremonies are very simple, the man taking the woman as his wife before the clansmen, who are thus witnesses to the contract, both parties affecting an extraordinary shyness, which is said to last for a day or two after the ceremony; but both men and women are very immoral before and after marriage. As in other savage countries colonized by us, the aborigines soon fall victims to diseases introduced by us, and frequent deaths take place here from consumption, measles, and other diseases unknown before our advent, while fever carries off a good many. The burial ceremonies are curious, differing according to the importance of the deceased and the kind of death—*i.e.*, whether by accident, violence, or disease—by which he died. One man I saw strapped to a sort of charpoy, and swung in this on the branch of a tree on the edge of the jungle near the water, with an opening cut in the trees close by, so that the ghastly cradle could be seen from the opposite shore, where an Andamanese "Home" was situated. The branches near the charpoy were hung with fringes made of bark, which swung in the wind and served to keep off crows and kites, and the body remained in this strange resting place for some months, until the fastenings rotted away and the bones fell into the jungle beneath, whence they were removed by the deceased's friends, the skull being worn round the neck of his widow, according to invariable custom, and the bones of the spine and of the fingers and toes being made into necklaces and armlets for his other relations, according to nearness of kindred.

There is a school on Ross Island, where the orphan children of Andamanese are taught, fed, and well looked after. They are under the charge of the Protestant chaplain, but I doubt if any of them are Christians except in name, and then only till they grow to manhood. As far as any one knows, the Adamanese have no religion at all and worship neither gods nor devils, nor even their own ancestors. The only person who could tackle them would be a devoted Roman Catholic missionary, and even he would have an exceptionally rough time of it for the first few years. Altogether, these gentle savages are a loveable race, despite their fondness for strong smelling turtle oil, and I for one have a pleasant recollection of them.

I must now conclude these papers, which have run to a greater length than I at first intended. I think they prove that Port Blair is not quite the pandemonium that many consider it to be, but a place of punishment which, if decidedly and deservedly severe, does not crush out every hope from the convicted prisoner sent there to expiate his sins against society, but gives him a chance—if he will but take it—to recover his self-respect, and partly, at least, to right himself in the eyes of his fellow men.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 25th B.L.I., Apollo Bunder, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Africa (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Manilla (s), to Genoa; Cosmo (s), Liverpool; Choice (s), Falmouth.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

March.....Bright Smiles.....J. H. Massey.
Overture .. Banditen Streiche.....Suppé.
Valse ..... La Plus Belle.....Waldteufel.
Selection .. H. M. S. Pinafore.....Godfrey.
Quadrille.. Hit and Miss.....Hervé.
Galop..... Violet .....W. C. Lamont.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khalif, Cosmo, and Algitha left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Chinsura and Java entered the dock yesterday.

BERAR (AKOLA), 31ST JULY.—The fall of rain to date (19·76 inches) exceeds the total quantity that was registered to end of December last year.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 2,016, the average daily attendance being 260.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is the summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 30th inst. :—Horses, 2 lame, 2 broken knees; pony, 1 overladen; bullocks, 18 lame, 40 sore necks, and 2 emaciated.

THEFT.—Antone Doming, a Native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold neck chain and Rs. 10 in cash, the property of Krishna Mahadoo. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BERAR MORTUARY AND BIRTH REGISTER FOR APRIL.—The total deaths were 4,723 against 7,977 births. The death-rate averages 25·2 per cent, or 387 deaths more than in the previous month (March). Fever carried away more than one-half, or 2,966. Akola suffered the most from fever—671 deaths.

ASSAULT.—Babajee Raghoo Parbut was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting his wife, named Geeta, on the night previous, at his residence, in a chawl situated in Khetwaddy. He was fined Rs. 25, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Two greengrocers named Jevraz Cullandass and Bugwan Shamjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having false weights in their possession, they being retail dealers. They were fined respectively Rs. 50 and Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AURUNGABAD, 29TH JULY.—The house of Captain K., 6th Infantry H. C., was broken into the other night, and a box containing a few public documents was stolen. The contents were found opposite to the Church next morning. The thieves are still at large. The want of rain is much felt, and prospects are not cheering.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Doctor Dymott, of the Madras Medical Establishment, succeeds Surgeon Major Croker, M.D., in charge of the 4th Infantry H. C., at Jalna. The latter medical officer has been appointed to officiate as medical officer of the 1st Cavalry H. C., at Bolarum. Captain Maltby, 2nd Infantry H. E., Ellichpore, Wing Officer, who returned from Afghanistan last month, proceeds on two years' furlough to Europe.

CHOLERA IN BERAR.—A correspondent writes from Akola, 29th July:—Cholera has made its appearance in the native hamlets, and fourteen fatal cases are reported. The disease still prevails at Khamgaum and Mulkapoor. There has been no rain for three days, which is most advantageous to the kharif plants. At Akola the death-rate by cholera is reported at 49 per cent., and at Khamgaum 35 per cent., the total cases attacked being 33 and 165 respectively to date.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Edward Reily, a fireman of the s. s. Agitha, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of deserting without any reasonable excuse that vessel, of which he was an articled seaman, and was sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was further convicted of having in his possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of them. He was sentenced to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BERAR PRICE CURRENT FOR JULY.—The following comparative statement shows the average rates per rupee of the chief food-grains, &c., in Berar :—

		1880	1881
Jowari	Seers	26	and 37
Wheat	"	14½	" 23
Bajri	"	13½	" 26
Barley	"	10¼	" 11
Rice, 1st. sort	"	6½	" 8
Rice, 2nd. sort	"	9½	" 10½
Chenna	"	16	" 30
Bread	lbs.		8 to 9
Milk (Cow's)	Seers		6
" (Buffaloe's)	"		7½ to 9

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—Abdul Ali Hoosein Ali, *alias* Ebramjee Nathoobhoy, a noted housebreaker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of fifty-eight pieces of coloured cotton cloths, eighteen silk skull-caps, and a germansilver watch, the property of Essubhoy Abdul Kadur. For this offence he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was also convicted of housebreaking and theft of a canvas bag, containing sixteen pieces of wearing apparel, valued Rs. 21·8, the property, of Ebrahim Tajbhoy, from his residence at Kharra Talao. Four other men were charged with receiving and assisting in the disposal of the property knowing it to have been stolen. Abdul Ali was sentenced to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other four prisoners were sentenced each to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Abdul Ali, together with three prisoners concerned in the preceding case, Abdool Hoosein, Moosa Ebraimjee, and Dadla Jan Mahomed, was again convicted of housebreaking and theft of sixteen pieces of wearing apparel and a canvas bag, valued at Rs. 21, the property of Russooljee Ameerjee and Ebrahimjee Tajbhoy, and the other three prisoners were convicted of receiving and assisting in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Abdul Ali was sentenced to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other

from the Secretary, Bombay Underwriters, Association, relating to the notice served on the Captain of the Loch Rannoch. Letter from the Port Officer, dated 19th July, forwarding copy of further correspondence on the subject.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 19th July, intimating that he has suggested to Government the desirability of a special Court being assembled under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act to investigate the circumstances of the material damage which the s. s. Loch Rannoch has sustained. He asks that the Trustees' Solicitor be instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Trustees and of the Port Department. Resolution.—The correspondence should be recorded. The Trustees' Solicitor should be requested to watch the enquiry about to be held in the interests of the Trust.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letters from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., agents, Clan Line of steamers, dated 12th and 20th July, applying for a reserved berth at Prince's Dock for their steamers. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 13th July. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

It was proposed by Mr. Kittredge that the agents of the Clan Line of steamers be offered the berth opposite to F shed for a year on payment of Rs. 6,000 in lieu of dock dues, with the option of paying the ordinary dock dues. The agreement otherwise to be the same as that entered into with the Hall and Anchor lines. It was proposed as an amendment by the Chairman that the berth be offered at Rs. 5,000 a year in lieu of dock dues, on the same conditions as were made with the Hall and Anchor line companies. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the original motion was thereafter carried.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Memo. from Port Officer, dated 12th July, reporting that the Helena touched the quay while being berthed on that day, and that the Captain exonerates the Assistant Dock Master from all blame.

Note.—It is proposed to record the papers.

Statement of town duty collected at the bunders and dock during June. It amounts to Rs. 34,587, against Rs. 37,830 in June, 1880.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 18th July :—

17	vessels piloted into harbour.	
20	" " out of "	
15	" transported.	
1	" attended to.	

List of vessels using Prince's Dock in the week ending 18th July :—

13	square-rigged vessels	entered.	
6	" "	"	left.
18	" "	"	remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We learn that an accident to a goods train recently occurred a Jiggatty, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, by which it was reported that Guard Yates, who was in charge of the train, met with his death. From enquiries insituted, it appears that Guard Yates fell from the break van of his train on the rails, whilst in a swoon, and was not perceived by any one. Whilst thus lying on the rails, he was run over by another goods train. His body was dreadfully mutilated, and his feet severed. Death must have been instantaneous. The railway authorities are investigating the matter.—*Indian Daily News.*

WASTE TIMBER.—Few persons can have travelled much in the neighbourhood of Darjiling without being struck with the reckless way in which the country has been denuded of timber. The mischief thus done is practically irreparable, and is far from being confined to the mere loss of timber sources which, properly conserved, would be perennial. Yet it is still allowed to go on unchecked, if not in British territories, in the parts of Sikkim immediately adjoining them. All along the banks of the Ranjit the destruction of valuable sal forest, for the mere purpose of cultivation, continues unabated, and the time is not far distant when the rainfall of the district will be seriously affected. The trees, if they are not burnt, are allowed to lie and rot where they are felled, no attempt even being made to utilise them.

Surely some arrangement could be come to with the Raja of Sikkhim to moderate this pernicious practice.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

AN EPLANATION.—"Municipal Hydrant" writes as follows to the Lahore paper :—I wish to refer to a small personal matter. I wish to explain why I have been made of such a very unattractive pattern. It appears that when the water-works were opened in Lahore, no one would on any account use the street hydrants, and on enquiry it was discovered that they were cast to represent dogs' heads, the water issuing from the mouths, hence the Hindoos would not use them. Accordingly, to avoid risk of giving offence to natives of any denomination in Lahore, it was determined to order hydrants resembling nothing ever seen before, and entirely devoid of any ornament or artistic design whatever. The order was strictly carried out.—

THE LAHORE WATER WORKS.—When the Lahore water-works scheme was undertaken, the Municipal Committee of the city of the Golden Temple saw that they were being left behind, in the great march of civilisation, by their less wealthy neighbours, and they have ever since been trying to hit on a device for recovering their lost "*izzat.*" The idea of starting similar works to the Lahore one was not kindly received, and was abandoned when they found that a practical difficulty had arisen in the matter of storing water in the city of Lahore. Luckily, one of the native members of the committee lately happened to pay a visit to a city which is lighted by gas, at unt the next meeting it was unanimously *Pachaiye.*" The pipes and gasometer *hui ; gas aur pani* were accordingly ordered.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE ANGLO INDIAN PRESS ON AYUB KHAN'S VICTORY.

THE *Englishman.*—Though it is improbable that the defeat and dispersion of the Amir's forces at Karez will make any immediate change in the policy of non-interference adopted by the present Ministry with regard to Afghanistan, it is an event which the Government cannot afford to regard with indifference, and the ulterior consequences of which may be most serious. The mere transfer of Kandahar from a friend to an enemy of England, materially affects our position in the Peshin Valley, which, in the face of such an event, we must either abandon, or hold in sufficient strength to be able to defy attack. The former alternative would, under existing circumstances, be so damaging to our prestige that even Mr. Gladstone would probably hesitate to adopt it. Still, no one would be very much surprised if, seeing the chances of a collision increased by Ayub's success, the Home Government should insist on the immediate withdrawal of the troops to Quetta. It is unlikely, however, that Ayub's success will end with the occupation of Kandahar. Had the defeat of the Amir been the result of purely military causes, there would be room to hope that it might be retrieved. But, brought about, as it was, by the defection of his troops, it confirms the belief that Abdul Rahman's position is fundamentally rotten, and justifies the fear that what has happened at Karez will be repeated wherever Ayub shows himself. Unless, in short, the two rivals come to a mutual arrangement for the partition of the kingdom, it is on the cards that another month or so will see Ayub seated on the masnad at Kabul, and Abdul Rahman, if he is lucky enough to get away, in full flight to join the rupees he sent before him to Turkistan. Such a catastrophe the present administration would probably be quite prepared to bear with equanimity. They might even be disposed to rejoice at a turn in affairs which would relieve them from all further expense in the shape of arms and subsidies. To most people, however, it must seem a very grave contretempts that would place an enemy in possession not only of the weapons and material of war which we have lavished on the Amir, but of the strong forts which, with extraordinary infatuation, we handed over to him. That Ayub, however successful, would be rash enough to commit any act of open hostility against the British Government, unless incited thereto and substantially assisted by some other Power, we do not expect. It is when considered in relation to probable future contingencies that the full gravity of the situation we are contemplating appears, and so considered its gravity can scarcely be overestimated. It is an unpleasant reflection that the late war has at least doubled the strength of Afghanistan for defensive, if not for offensive, purposes, while its relations with ourselves, instead of being placed on a firmer footing, have been rendered more precarious than ever.

THE *Indian Daily News.*—The worst feature of the collapse in Afghanistan is the marked way in which the Ameer has deliberately prepared for the worst. He has not bent himself to the task of preparing for war, in a way equal to his reputation as a soldier, or commensurate with his obligations to the Government of India. His conduct has been such as should, once and for all, open the eyes of the Government of India to the absurdity and mischief of the course it has followed. It has supplied with arms and money, a chief bound to it by no formal engagements, and therefore, free to do as he thought fit. It cut itself altogether clear of Afghanistan, and by abstaining from even keeping native agents at Cabul it placed itself in a worse position than it had held at any time during forty years. But whilst it thus withdrew from Cabul affairs, as well as from Afghan territory, it went on supplying the ...easure and arms, to an extent—39 ...d in the history of Afghan subsi... ...ulated to make it a laughing-stock ...Asia. The Ameer has done just ...the Government, but he has not ...ow he was determined to keep ...the English had helped him. ...pressure, sent forward certain ...andahar, but in a reluctant ...th quite insufficient to meet ...occasion which had arisen. ...playing at war, and hoodwin... ...e has played a double game ...Rahman were to continue ...of India would, in less than ...against him to undo ...Swatis, the Mohmunds, ...He has, too, at Cabul, done ...er chiefs or people. But ...a prince, determined to ...all hazards, and careless ...do. He has crippled the ...chiefs, and has lost no ...ines, or resorting to con... ...he has shown his true ...He has himself domons... ...oob Khan would be suc... ...ich he has removed the ...where he can command ...sible, from the conse... ...nd revolutions.

...you broken in your ...h the pain of cutting ...get a bottle of Mrs. ...will relieve the poor ...ly harmless and plea... ...quiet sleep, by reliev... ...e cherub awakes " as ...child, it softens the ...regulates the bowels, ...entery and diarrhœa, ...other causes. Mrs. ...by Medicine dealers ...Wholesale by the ...ited, 55, Farringdon

"EVANGELISTIC SCHOLASTIC OPERATIONS."

PROBABLY, Professor Charteris was wrong in taking the larger contributions of other Churches to the missionary cause so seriously to heart. It may be that the shortcoming in the case of the Established Church is due to the fact that its people know too well what foreign missions are to trouble themselves much about them. They may have found out that a mission station in India, for example, generally means a school or college for the education of clever young Hindus in secular knowledge, and that the so-called missionaries are, in fact, teachers and Professors and Principals, who move in good society, and lead, on the whole, very pleasant and comfortable lives. They may think that they are not called on to give of their hard-won savings to such purposes as these. Dr. Scott suggested another explanation of the shortcoming when "he rejoiced that, during the past twenty-five years, the energy of the Church had been directed to supplying her wants at home." Dr. Phin, however, had a different story to tell. According to him, and he should know, the Home Mission Fund is almost in as bad a way as the foreign. Last year "the Committee had to overdraw their account to the extent of £2,500;" and Dr. Phin warned the Presbytery that, if matters were not mended, "the Church of Scotland at home would be crippled; it would descend from the elevated position it at present occupied"—that of overdrawing its account and engaging the gratuitous services of Dr. Phin. It seems, however, that the Home Mission Scheme and the Foreign Mission Scheme are not the only ones that are in difficulties. Dr. Gray urged the claims of the Colonial Scheme, and it certainly requires looking after, if it be the case, as was stated, that last year its expenditure was double its income. Then Mr. Allison put in a word for the Jewish Mission, which, though not actually in difficulties, cannot do as much as it would like. If it costs as much to convert a Jew to the Established Church as to the Free Church—a correspondent, the other day, put the figure at £1001, 0s. 4d.—it is not surprising that the the Committee thinks its funds inadequate to its hopes. Mr. Macgregor, of Lady Yester's, had a brace of little schemes, which he hoped, would not be over looked in the general scramble—the Patronage Compensation Scheme and the Small Livings Scheme. The outcome of the discussion was, a complaint that the schemes of the Church were generally in a backward condition, and a resolution that Professor Charteris's "organisation" scheme should include not only the Foreign Mission, but also "the other schemes of the Church." There is obviously need for something to be done, when, in the case of two of the most important funds, the expenditure is double the income, and where, in a third case, the bank account has been overdrawn by £2500. Every one knows to what that state of affairs would lead in the case of a secular business. Perhaps, Church Committees are not required to comply with the laws that guide commerical men, because to do so would savour of what Dr. Scott recoils from as, "worldy policy."—*Scotsman.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BIRDS IN EUROPE.

MANY Englishmen will learn with cosiderable satisfaction that a strong feeling is being stirred abroad against the wanton massacre of small birds. As long as the birds are netted and shot to a perfectly unlimited extent in France and Italy on their way to and from their winter quarters, our own measures for their preservation cannot prevent their diminution even in this country, and the case is of course much worse with countries like Austria and Germany.

According to two articles just published in the *Cologne Gazette*, which are obviously written by some one well acquainted with the south of France, the destruction of the small birds is pursued at all times of the year in the most wholesale and barbarous manner. The two seasons in which shooting licences are granted are —in the north of France, from the beginning of August to about the end of January; in the south, from the middle of August to the same date—a licence costing about 23s. But no licence is required for shooting in small private enclosures, surrounded by a wall—that is, in the vast mass of ordinary gardens; and here it is that, in the absence of larger game, small birds are trapped and shot without let or hindrance all the year round. The use of nets in these enclosures is indeed forbidden, but as no *garde champetre* can enter them without a special order the prohibition has little or no effect. In the south of France autumn is the chief time for a general massacre of birds of passage, but when spring comes and the travellers are flying north again, they are shot down in numbers as they gain the French coasts from the Mediterranean. Among other ingenious artifices for the destruction of small birds the system known as the *poste* will hold its own for deliberate ingenuity. It is a sort of hut about five yards square, half hidden in the ground, and when possible surrounded by evergreen shrubs. One side is made of wooden planks in which holes are punched for shooting through. This hut is built at a few yards' distance from a group of fir trees, or, in default of these, posts stuck in the ground with dry branches fastened to the top (*cimeous* is the Provengal term) to wave in the air; and under the branches a number of little cages containing decoy birds are hung. Most of the latter have had their eyes put out, especially songsters such as finches, linnets, &c., which otherwise would be too timid to sing amid their strange surroundings. The poor blind things pour forth their song to the rays of the rising sun, which they feel but cannot see, and attract their fellows from the neighbouring woods. These blinded birds are to be had in hundreds at any bird-fanciers in the south of *postes* have only a dozen or so decoy birds to do the work, but others have hundreds, rich owners sometimes spending two to three thousand francs a year in their purchase and keep. At sunrise such "sportsmen" arrange themselves comfortably, we are told, at their *postes*, with rugs, a sofa, a stove sometimes if the air is chilly, and apparatus for making coffee. Frequently ladies who delight in the pastime are of the party. The cages are hung up, and the birds begin their song. The gun muzzles appear at the apertures of the hut, and as soon as a bird is seen on the top of the *cimeous* drawn clear against the morning sky down he goes, of whatever species he may be. The shooting goes on till nine or ten o'clock. If many "sportsmen" are at work twenty to thirty birds are sometimes brought down at a volley. Good *postes* yield in the best season often from 200 to 300 birds a day, of every sort—thrushes, nightingales, linnets, woodpeckers, yellowhammers, blackbirds, robins, crossbills, field-fares, and larks. Large and small are all shot down alike; the sweetest singers are not spared, for all without exception are eaten. Nor is the *poste* the only expedient for getting within shot of the small birds. The *agachon* is a tower, or sort of wooden scaffolding with a little platform on the top, from which flights of birds can be seen and fired at as they pass; but there is an element of uncertainty about this, and it is more fatiguing than the *poste*, and hence less popular.

The numbers of birds that are netted are perhaps even greater than of those which are shot. Thrushes and nightingales are caught by hundreds in the *tesa* a sort of net which is spread along the sides of narrow, well-wooded lanes, and in combination with the inevitable decoy birds proves wonderfully effective. The means of destruction are so varied and ingenious that it is only wonderful that there are any small birds left. The comparative absence of bird life which strikes a traveller in the South of Europe so disagreeably needs, at all events no further explanation. Swallows alone have been tolerably exempt from persecution; not because they are less esteemed by the jaded palates of the south, but because of the extreme difficulty of shooting them. Powder in France is so dear that a swallow is literally not worth powder and shot. They might, indeed, be netted; but this is forbidden in their case by law. M. Guilbert, Councillor General of the Department of Vaucluse, did, indeed get this prohibition annulled for a time, by way of doing his electors a good turn; but people soon found themselves threatened with a perfect plague of gnats and mosquitoes, and the law was re-established—not, however, before many thousands of swallows had been taken by the marshy Rhone Banks. Very similar has been the experience of Switzerland, where swallows are now protected—almost too late, however, to repair the mischief that has been done—by heavy fines. In Italy they are still fair game. The great development of steam traffic of late years has, by facilitating the export of small birds, greatly increased the slaughter. Steamers cruising to all parts of the Mediterranean never fail to carry baskets of small birds, killed all over France, which always find a ready market. The injury thus done to agriculture is, however, making itself felt. Farmers find it more and more difficult to contend with the grubs and insects which the small birds would have devoured. Luckily such destruction as is carried on in the south of France is an injury to the pocket as well as to sentiment, and before long we may expect to see the "practical people" range themselves on the side of the sentimentalists. We only hope that they will not wait till it is too late.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.
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Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.
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Do. F F	do.	" 12-8	do.
Do. F F F	do.	" 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8 per doz lb.	
Do. F F	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do. F F F	do.	" 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins F	do.	" 9-8	do.
Do. F F	do.	" 10-0	do.
Do. F F F	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do. A W'l American	do.	" 18-0	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0 per case.	

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
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